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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1871. NO. 202.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

THE RETAKING OF VANVRES.

Desperate Engagement at Issy.

Continuation of Bombardment.

Strength of the Communist Forces.

Weakness of the Insurgents—Retaking of Fort Vanvres—Desperate Engagement at Issy.

LONDON, May 21.—*The Standard*, of this evening, has a dispatch asserting that the Communist forces are only 12,000 strong, and that the Versailles army could go into Paris to-day if it would.

PARIS, May 12.—The Communists claim victories, and deny the reports of successes for the Versaillists.

Fort Vanvres was retaken by the Communists at the point of the bayonet. There was a desperate engagement around Issy, and the Communists claim to have recaptured the Park of Issy.

Bombardment of Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 12.—The Government batteries still maintain a terrific fire upon the ramparts of Paris and the fortifications still held by the insurgents.

The Versaillists are cutting trenches in front of the Maillot gate, and concentrating their troops in the Bois de Boulogne. There was a sharp fusiliade about Fort Bicetre to-day.

Victor Schoelecher has been arrested.

Pestilence Apprehended in Paris—The Naval Force Contemplated by the Communists.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says: Colonel Brunel has been appointed commandant at Fort Vanvres. A series of batteries has been prepared in the arrondissement of Passy. A pestilence is now apprehended in Paris.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Paris says: The national batteries are thinning out rapidly. The desertions of Gregorist Bossed causes discouragement among the Communists. M. Beleschize is unable to do much in consequence of ill health, but in a speech just delivered he expressed confidence in the future freedom of France and in the success of the Commune.

The *Telegraph's* dispatches from Versailles says: The Insurgents are unable to repair the damages done to their works by the Versailles batteries, and will possibly attempt to defeat the latter by an attack in strong force.

The Mayor of the town of Issy has been arrested.

M. Flouret was arrested while on his way to Bordeaux, and imprisoned.

An Insurgent Position Carried at the Point of the Bayonet.

VERSAILLES, May 12, Evening.—The Government troops to-day made an assault upon the Convent of Issy, and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, though it was stoutly defended by the insurgents. Many of the enemy were killed and three guns captured.

Proclamation of the Committee of Public Safety—Treason in the Communist Camp.

PARIS, May 12.—The Committee of Public Safety has issued a proclamation to the people, which says: "The Republic and the Commune have escaped a mortal peril. Treason had penetrated our ranks and bribes had been distributed. Rossel's surrender of Issy was the first step of the drama. The opening of the gates of Paris to follow. A majority of the guilty parties have been arrested. A court martial is now sitting, and their punishment will be exemplary."

Numerous papers have been suppressed. The Commune has ordered that religious institutions cease, and that all crucifixes and madonnas be removed from the schools.

Delescluze reports to the Commune that the ramparts are sufficiently guarded to prevent surprise.

The *Siecle* says: A vast Bonapartist organization exists throughout France. The Commune emissaries are arranging the convocation of four municipal congresses at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nantes and Lille.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Governor Sends in a Message Urging the Consideration of the Border County Claims—Democratic Opposition to Temperance Bills, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1871.

SENATE.

Message From the Governor.

A message was received from the Governor, urging the dispassionate and favorable consideration of the Border county claims. He says just and fair dealing and restitution that constitute the true glory of Pennsylvania who lost by the rebel invasion, and that the Legislature should take decisive action in pressing the duty upon the General Government.

Democratic Opposition to Temperance Bills.

Mr. Rutan moved the discharge of the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the consideration of the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City, Washington county, and New Brighton, Beaver county, stating that the bill had been in the hands of the Committee more than five days, and unless it was reported he should call it up and deny the reports of successes for the Versaillists.

Fort Vanvres was retaken by the Communists at the point of the bayonet. There was a desperate engagement around Issy, and the Communists claim to have recaptured the Park of Issy.

Mr. Strohbeck, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the resolution, saying that he had not time to get the committee together. The resolution was defeated by a strict party vote, 16 yeas to 17 nays, the Democrats voting no.

A similar resolution offered by Senator Evans several weeks ago, for the House bill prohibiting licenses in Chester county, was defeated by the same vote. The local opposition has not yet reported.

The Appropriation Bill

Was resumed. The salary of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans was stricken out, and the duties of that officer transferred to the Superintendent of Common Schools, with $1,250 extra for additional duties.

Mr. Anderson moved to insert three thousand dollars for the Pittsburgh and Allegheny House for the Friendless. Adopted.

Mr. Duncan introduced a new section, relieving citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity by giving them certificates of loan, bearing five per cent., to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to be appropriated by the State Treasurer to the claimants *pro rata*, redeemable in two years or sooner, free from taxation; the recipients to give the State receipts in full in discharge, the Governor then to make a demand upon the General Government. This section was passed, with an amendment by Mr. Oyerholt, that nothing herein shall be construed to make the State in any way liable for such claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Message from the Governor.

Similar to the one read in the Senate was received.

Andy Johnson's Hotel Bill.

A bill was reported as originating in the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the Council of Harrisburg to appropriate sufficient to pay the bill contracted by the extension of the hospitalities of the city to President Johnson and General Grant in 1866, at the Bolton Hotel.

Afternoon Session.

A bill prohibiting the sale of Academy degrees was passed.

A bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church was passed.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill incorporating the State Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill relating to apothecaries and druggists in Allegheny county.

A bill from the Senate prohibiting the sale of liquor in McKeesport, Elizabeth and West Elizabeth boroughs, and Mifflin, Jefferson, Versailles, Elizabeth and Lincoln townships, Allegheny county, was passed finally, with an amendment by Mr. White, protecting existing licenses till they expire.

A bill from the Senate authorizing the grading, construction and making of West End avenue, Allegheny county, passed finally and went to the Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1871.

Evening Session.

The following House bills were passed: Changing the boundary line of the first precinct of Shaler township, Allegheny county, relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in Allegheny county; incorporating the St. Clair Inclined Plane Company; incorporating the Penn Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank; also, Senate bill incorporating the Allegheny Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Adjourned till Monday afternoon. The House meets to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The pressure and barometer have fallen generally, with clear weather on the Pacific coast. The barometer is falling in Western Nebraska, and is rising on Lake Superior. The weather remained generally partially cloudy and hazy, with diminishing pressure and increasing temperature from Missouri to Pennsylvania, and north and eastward. Clear weather has prevailed south of the Mississippi; cloudy weather from Kentucky south and eastward. The lowest barometer is now in Georgia. Very heavy rains fell during last night in Florida, Alabama and Georgia to North Carolina. Light rains have extended during the day to Maryland.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that by Saturday morning the storm prevailing in the Southern States will have moved northeastward, with light rains on the middle Atlantic coast. No serious disturbances is apprehended in that region. Fresh winds and cloudy weather will probably prevail during the day on the Lakes.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Frederick Buth, a married man, fifty-two years old, hung himself to his bed-post in St. Louis Thursday night.

Thomas Hines, wife and child were drowned near Dubuque, Iowa, on Wednesday.

The referee in the Mace-Coburn prize fight has decided that the fight shall come off three weeks from yesterday at Kansas City, Mo.

The great California excursion will leave Indianapolis July 15th, on trains of Pullman palace cars, going through without change.

Burch's sash factory, the Parkersburg flour mills, and a number of tenement houses in Parkersburg, W. Va., were destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of poor families were rendered homeless and lost all their furniture. Total loss about $20,000, with little insurance.

Hoppeke's trunk manufactory on Main street, Memphis, was damaged yesterday by fire to the extent of $5,000; insured.

Horace Greeley writes Peter Tracy expressing a willingness to deliver one lecture in Memphis on his return from Texas, about the 1st of June.

A New Amsterdam telegram of the 5th says: The journals of this colony of British Guinea denounce the tyrannical treatment of Coolies by the school masters. The former, it seems, are much afraid of the latter. They dare not complain, and submit to the treatment.

Pike's Music Hall, Cincinnati, being changed into a theater, will be completed in June, and will be opened with a season of Opera Bouffe, by Pike's full company of French artistes. The time has been fixed for June 9.

The assessment of internal revenue for income tax in the First Ohio collection district, composed of Hamilton county, amounts to $159,431. Last year the assessment was $679,764.

THE TREATY.

Consideration in Committee.

A Report to be Made by Monday—The Committee Divided—Premature Publication of the Document to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1871.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held another long session to-day. The plan adopted is for the Chairman to read article by article, and then to accept suggestions as to the manner in which each shall be treated in the report. It appears that the Committee is about equally divided on the expediency of making a favorable report upon all articles in the treaty. Cameron, Morton, Harlan and Hamlin are in favor of indorsing the treaty in every particular, both as regards language and provisions, but Schurz, Patterson and Casserly are prepared to offer several amendments to the same. These having been voted down on several occasions, it had now been determined to allow the majority of the Committee to make such a report as they deem the best, while the minority will reserve both their suggestions and amendments until the treaty is finally submitted to the Senate. At one time Hamlin was of opinion that the fishing question was not settled either to suit himself or constituents, but his action in committee would seem to indicate that he is now prepared to indorse the agreement of the Commissioners. The report will be forthcoming by Monday, and will recommend to the favorable consideration of the Senate the entire treaty.

The Leak to be Investigated.

The Senate to-day was merely occupied in executive session in discussing a resolution to investigate the premature publication of the treaty. It was finally decided to do this, and a committee of five was appointed. A good many Senators think it a queer thing to do, after the State Department had prepared a synopsis and furnished it to the press, and had afterwards given out a second statement, containing the remaining points.

Reference to the Senate rule shows that only a majority of a quorum is necessary to adopt an amendment to a treaty, and a two-thirds vote is only necessary for final ratification.

Pending the report of ex-Chief Justice Pearson, article 26 of the treaty seems to occasion much discussion among Senators whose constituents are particularly interested therein. No one seems to know what it means, or what practical operation it will have, should it be carried into effect in the present shape. Thus, it is said that the right of American citizens to the free navigation of Canadian canals depends on the construction of the Canadian Government, and the only security taken for the preservation of this privilege is the right reserved by our Government to refuse British subjects the privilege of transporting merchandise from Lewiston to Hamilton, Province by land and freight to Oswego, and thence again by vessel to Detroit or Chicago. It seems to be the opinion that such security is not worth the paper on which it is printed, as no British subject would ever think of transporting merchandise on these terms while he owns the lakes to another, where the goods had to be carried part of the way by land through Canada. The sections relating to the Alabama claims also continue to be a fertile source of objection. Estimating the length of the session by the dissatisfaction which is so generally expressed at various features of the treaty, it is now thought by good authorities that the session will last at least until June first.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Death of Sir John Frederick William Herschell—Meeting of the Cortes—Ravages of Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres —Emperor William Ill, &c., &c.

Death of a Celebrated Astronomer.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir John Frederick William Herschel, only son of the great astronomer, and himself an astronomer of world-wide repute, died this morning at the age of seventy-three.

Meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, May 11.—The Constitutional Congress will meet to-morrow, and Morat will on Monday submit a statement embodying a complete financial scheme, which provides for a great saving in the expenditures of the various departments of the government.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, via LONDON, May 12.—Business is entirely suspended, and the city to a great extent is deserted. The Custom House and all the banks are closed. The ravages of the yellow fever continue, with apparently no cause for want of victims.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Redesdale asked whether the United States could legally raise the question of remuneration for vessels and property destroyed by the Alabama. He argued that the United States Government were responsible for the depredations of the Alabama and kindred ships, and that the Government of Great Britain could not have legally detained the Alabama, for she was not armed when she entered British waters. Earl Lauderdale concurred in this view. Granville said he was glad the question had been raised by the Earl of Redesdale. He (Granville) was of opinion that the adjustment made at Washington had not turned upon the point suggested by Redesdale, and that the Crown advisers had not even suggested it. He promised that before the treaty was finally ratified it would be submitted to Parliament for consideration of its provisions, but in the meantime expressed regret at the occasional unsatisfactory discussions.

Granville, in continuation, admitted that it was the duty of the Government to give every attention to the subject presented by Redesdal. He concluded by stating that the treaty was not yet out of the hands of the Government by the end of next week, and that it would be promptly laid before Parliament for consideration.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone announced that the Washington treaty would be laid on May 26th to June 10th. The Marquis of Hartington adjourned the bill providing for the protection of life and property in Ireland by authorizing the suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The consideration of the Irish question was continued until recess. At the evening session Mr. Macfie, member for Leith, moved for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the relations of the colonies both to the mother country and to each other, with a view to ascertaining in what manner they can be strengthened and bound in closer ties of friendship and loyalty to the empire.

The German Parliament.

BERLIN, May 12.—In the German Parliament today, Bismarck gave the particulars of his recent visit to Frankfort to confer with Favre and Pouier upon peace. He says the negotiations which were accomplished, the Germans would have taken possession of Paris and demanded the withdrawal of the Versailles forces behind the Loire. The treaty which was finally signed by Favre contained the clause for indemnity to Germany. Half a milliard of it is to be paid by France in thirty days after the entry of the Versailles army into Paris, and a milliard more before December of the present year. Then only will the Germans evacuate the Paris forts. As to the abrogation of the former treaty Bismarck stated that the withdrawal of France from the maintenance of that instrument was for the purpose and in the hope of the receipt of increased custom duties, with which to liquidate her indebtedness. The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged on the 20th inst.

Banquet.

VIENNA, May 12.—The American Minister, Mr. Jay, gave a banquet to-day in honor of Mr. Childers, until recently first Lord of the British Admiralty.

Illness of Emperor William.

BERLIN, May 12.—Emperor William is slightly indisposed.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 12.—The steamship Virginia, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Europa at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 12—Consols 93⅞ for money and 93⅝@93¾ for account. Bonds firm: 5-20s of '62, 93¾; 5-20s '65, 90¾; do '67, 91; do '68, 90¾.

ANTWERP, May 12.—Petroleum 48½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Cotton—middling upland 7¾d.

Wheat unchanged. Flour 27s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 34s.

Pork 65s. Beef 107s 6d. Cheese 67s.

SLAUGHTERED.

Collision on the Erie Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Fifteen Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—There was a collision on the Erie Railroad, between Attica and Alden this morning, in which six persons were killed outright and fifteen or more injured. An emigrant train bound west broke, when the train was brought to a stop. A freight train following ran into the rear of the emigrant train. No further particulars received.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, May 12.—At six o'clock this morning a freight train with an emigrant car and caboose, on the New York and Erie Railroad, bound west, was run into by an extra freight train this side of Attica. Five children were killed, and fourteen men, women and adults wounded. The killed and wounded have been brought to this city, and the wounded are being cared for at the Sisters of Charity hospital. No names of the sufferers are known yet.

Barn Burned in East Palestine, O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST PALESTINE, O., May 12, 1871.

The barn of W. M. Saltt, Esq., in this village, was burned about ten o'clock last night, together with a horse and buggy owned by Mr. Martin Koch, and a lot of grain, flour, bacon, &c., owned by Messrs. Young & Co., and a large hay scale used by the latter firm as a warehouse. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $1,500; insured for $900. J.

STATE POLITICS.

George K. Anderson, Esq., has been chosen as Senatorial delegate from Erie and Crawford counties to the Republican State Convention.

The Republican primary elections in Lawrence county will be held on the 26th of August, and the Convention two days later.

The Altoona *Sun* thinks W. W. Wallace or B. F. Meyers should be made chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 17.

The following sales of the peerless "Steinways" were made since last bulletin:

B. F. Floyd, Esq., a Steinway square piano; J. D. Scully, Esq., a Steinway grand; Seminary of the Visitation, Georgetown, a Steinway square; John Hartzell, Canton, Ohio, a Steinway square; Dr. W. S. Matthews, Youngstown, Ohio, a Steinway square; S. H. Mowbray, Mercer, a Steinway square; Miss Jennie Cook, a Steinway square, etc., etc.

All classes of the community prefer and buy the Steinway pianos;—The musical class because they are the finest piano; the rich and fashionable parties because they are the finest piano in the world; the people of moderate means because they are the cheapest pianos in the long run.

Steinway's Piano-forte manufactory is at 122 Wood street, where the sole agents, Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., do the musical honors with great acceptableness.

A telegram from Erie, Pa., yesterday, says: Coburn's conduct in the ring yesterday is stigmatized by his friends as even cowardly. Mace says he would have stopped the fight in the second round, after and risk a fall, because the Coburn men on the inner ring were prepared to disable him by throwing pepper and turpentine in his eyes. Several pickpockets who accompanied the bruisers were handed here this morning. A bill prohibiting prize fight expenditures leaving this State has been introduced at Harrisburg and will doubtless become a law. Coburn and Mace both went South last night.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Important Internal Revenue Decision.

Commissioner Pleasanton's Ruling in Regard to Tax on Dividends Declared in 1870 Reversed—The Tax Must be Paid, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1871.

Another of Pleasanton's Rulings Upset.

Last January Commissioner Pleasanton ruled that sections 15 and 16 of the act of July 14th, 1870, reducing internal taxes and for other purposes, did not authorize the levying and collecting of the dividend tax on dividends declared in the last five months of 1870. He revoked all previous rulings, and directed that where assessments had been made but not passed to the Collector, they should be stricken from the lists, and that in cases where they were in the hands of the Collectors, he should, in pressing claims for refunding or rebatement, according as the tax had or had not been paid. The second National Bank of Elmira, under this ruling, presented a claim for tax erroneously paid. The case before the Treasury Department and was opposed by Secretary Boutwell. The subject was returned to the Attorney General, and he decides that the law will not bear Commissioner Pleasanton's construction, and that taxes must be collected for the period exempted by the ruling of the International Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1871.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Appointment Office is now preparing circular letters to Postmasters (nearly thirty thousand in number), requiring each of them to keep an account of the total amount of stamps canceled for the six months beginning July 1, 1871, and ending December 31, 1871: also, the amount collected on unpaid letters, on newspapers and other prepaid matter, and for box rents, during the same period. On the first day of January, 1872, each Postmaster will make out and forward to the Department a sworn statement of the amounts arising from each of the above-mentioned sources. Blank forms will be sent, prompt attention be required, and each Postmaster held to account for neglect thereof. The object of the arrangement is to secure new and readjust the salary of each Postmaster from and after the first day of July, 1872, upon a proper basis.

West Virginia Postmasters Appointed—At Salt Lake Bridge, Braxton county, West Virginia, Charles E. Singleton, vice Bennett, Postmaster; vice John Bath, resigned. At Fair Hill, Marshall county, Geo. Bernard is appointed Postmaster, vice Robert L. Dague, resigned.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Maxwell Woodhull, of the District of Columbia, as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, in place of William Chesebrough, declined.

VIOLATIONS OF PRIVILEGES.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at eleven o'clock. The committee to investigate the premature publication of the treaty, consists of Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Trumbull, Davis, of Kentucky, and Sumner. Much indignation is expressed by some Senators at what they consider a violation of the privileges of the Senate. The officers of the Senate this morning furnished every Senator and supplied members of that body officially printed copies of the treaty.

PENN AVENUE.

Laying the Miller Pavement—The Saw Mills, etc.

In company with the City Engineer, Mr. Moore, we yesterday visited the saw mills of the Miller Paving Company, in the Seventeenth ward, and were shown through the works by the managing partner, Gen. Barton. The mills occupy an eligible lot between the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the river, and lumber is received both by river and rail. We found the mills in active operation, with a capacity for sawing eighty thousand feet of lumber per day into blocks. The lumber is sawed into blocks of twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet long, seven inches thick, and of various lengths on edge. They are drawn directly from the river, by steam, and sawed into blocks ready for laying in the pavement, when planed. The amount of lumber required to complete the contract on Penn avenue, so that the mills are of no more capacity, General Barton informs us that the company has already expended some $50,000 in getting up the machinery, purchasing wagons, horses, harness and other articles necessary for the work. Thirty horses are required in hauling blocks, etc., from the mills to the avenue, and a large number of men are employed in various occupations. Nearly all the money thus far expended by the Company has been paid to the various Pittsburgh manufacturers. Block laying was begun last week, but in consequence of the rain only 300 yards were laid. This week the good progress has been made, and one gang lays about one hundred and fifty feet per day, from curb to curb. The work now being laid is from Fortieth street down to the "forks of the road." On this part of the work, the blocks used were furnished by the "preserving" process but are laid without their green state on. The main portion of the avenue from St. Mary's Catholic Church to the city line, a distance of one mile, the blocks will be deprived of all moisture by the wood preserving process. For this purpose Col. Barton is having a kiln of ovens erected, each of which is sixty feet long and eight feet wide, capable of holding two cords. The process is kept in constant repletion, and to country merchants and others we would say that by a purchase of a kiln of ovens, the judgment and experience of a home man who has been long engaged in the business in matters where the trade may feel undecided, they can rely upon the faithfulness and upright and honorable dealings of Wm. Miller & Co. A call and a look through their large double store of four stories will probably be a better convincing proof than anything we might write. In their advertisement in another column they give a general idea in details out of what they have in stock.

The Baptist Anniversaries.

The annual meeting of the different Societies of the Baptist denomination will be held this year at Chicago, beginning May 18. Revs. Rowland, Young, Woodburn, and others from this city will attend the meeting. Several leading ministers of the denomination are expected to be present, on their way to Chicago, and our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing them on to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Pendleton, of New York, will preach in the Union Baptist Church in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, in the evening there will be a Union Meeting at the Union Church, in the interest of the Publishing Society. Drs. Pendleton and Wycoff will participate.

THE VERY THING NEEDED.—By every business man and traveler, a pocket holding an apron full of memoranda. These memorandas are made of slate, which readily receive pencil marks, and by moisture can be easily erased. The sizes are seven in number, and the slightest observation will show their advantages. They are much more convenient than any other memoranda or diary in use. It is simply a pocket in the inner quarter of the room of an ordinary pocket diary. These slates are to be had at Messrs. A. H. Nevin & Co.'s book sellers and stationers, 101 Wood street. We would advise all to call and examine them, and the price being so low a trial would convince that once used they would become a necessity.

AFTER MORE GOODS.—We are pleased to announce that Mr. Ramaley's Opera Hat House has been doing a thriving trade this season and the demands have been greater than was possibly anticipated. Consequently, Mr. H. has found it necessary to repair to the western markets of Boston, New York and Philadelphia to replenish his stock of light summer wear. The assurance to the public that the best taste and most stylish wear of the season will be introduced is that Mr. Ramaley is there in person, and will make such additional arrangements as will keep his stock full and equal to any establishment in the country.

THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Its Work Abroad and at Home.

Charity may begin at home, but it sheds its benign influences everywhere. How many opportunities we miss of doing an angel's work! Happiness is easily given sometimes. Even a kind look brings forth tears of gratitude. It is a Christian's duty to take with him wherever he goes a loving and a willing heart. Jesus Christ talked with the woman and ministered cheering words to her, even though it was in Samaria.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society, a member made the following report:

"I visited the Greene county jail, located at Waynesburg, and found it to be an old tumbling-down building. The lower portion being considered unfit for use is unoccupied. The second is no better than the lower, but to make it answer the purpose they have boarded up portions of the windows which gives it the appearance of a dungeon, and placed two iron cages, about seven by nine feet in area, in the middle of the room. In these cages, which contain nothing, they manage to keep six human beings, as Van Thomas Sheriff keeps his wild animals. The prisoners had not one Bible, and religious services were never held there by those who profess to follow Christ. The counsable appeared reaching through so many years that we had supposed this to be perfectly impossible, but his nerves were not strong enough to withstand this electric shock—he lost his mental poise and began to read his manuscript upside down. Another collaborateur, who was indulging in the luxury of a cigar, threw it out of the window immediately on hearing his name—whether from reverence or fear of an explosion, we do not know. Mr. Train began to talk—how he does talk! It is astonishing how so much gas can be packed within so small a compass. In five minutes he had satisfactorily settled all the riddles and perplexities of the universe—ranging over religion, morals, science, literature, politics, in a way that made us hold our breath with wonder as to how the poor old world managed to get along before he was born. He is to prose what Walt Whitman is to poetry, if anybody knows what that is—the embodiment of eloquence in a state of chaos and confusion, and his conversation has the odd flavor of a mixture of Algernon Sidney and stable-whippet. He has, however, a number of good qualities, because he explicitly declared himself to be an uncompromising enemy of Tammany, and stated with great fervor that the only thing he wants to beat the Democratic party to drive a pair of jackasses abreast of an ash-cart, and to perfect it from which we infer that neither himself nor Frank Blair is in danger of being hitched to the Democratic buggy. He divides the people of the country into two classes—Knaves and fools—and professes to be sure of election to the Presidency, a result which we consider very probable if his judgment respecting the masses be correct. At last we grew weary, and began to count about how much more he owed to those whose crimes have been their misfortune, rather than their guilt. Rumbles have been heard among the crowd out upon the streets, without sufficiency of clothing, and in many cases without food for days, and no place to go for shelter or for sympathy and care. In many ways are these unfortunate people assisted, and we trust with benefit to their souls, comfort to their minds and hearts. Each Lord's Day religious services are held in the county jail under the management of the Committee on Religious Services.

Now such a society ought to receive encouragement from every citizen of Allegheny county, and true Christian at least ought to lend his influence and hearty support. If we cannot visit those who are "sick and in prison" ourselves, we can send some one. Will not the friends of humanity and those who are interested in the welfare of men at large remember this cause and donate liberally of their means? The Society is now several hundred dollars in debt.

A SINGULAR LARCENY CASE.

The Defendant Discharged.

Yesterday morning Edward Clinton, saloon keeper in the Diamond, made information at the Mayor's office charging John Murray with the larceny of two ten dollar notes and forty dollars in currency. The facts appeared to be these: Murray and another man stopped at Clinton's house on Thursday night, sleeping in a bed in the room occupied by Clinton and his wife. At seven o'clock yesterday morning the other man arose and departed. At nine Murray got out of bed and left the house. He had on his clothing thirty dollars, and which he supposed contained his money, but when he got home he was unable to find it. He went down stairs and informed the proprietor of his loss, when Mrs. Clinton went up and made search for the pocket book under the pillow, just as he had left it. She also discovered the $40 and made known to the owner that he had occupied had been shaken and her husband's ale, containing the sixty dollars mentioned, stolen. Murray was then arrested by a policeman and taken before the Mayor, on hearing the facts, promptly discharged him.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A NEW Catholic Church will be erected on Sarah street this summer, on a lot 240 by 120 feet.

A NEW time-table goes into operation on the Wheeling Railroad on Monday next, May 15th.

THE grading of Clark street will soon be completed.

WATER pipe is being laid on Wylie avenue, through the Thirteenth ward.

MR. R. C. PARKE has resigned the Secretaryship of the Real Estate Savings Bank, a position he creditably filled for two years.

THE Franklin Literary Society is debating the question "should Capital Punishment be Abolished?" and the 12th Ward public school building.

MESSRS. JONES & LAUGHLINS have purchased two lots on Liberty street for $13,000, on which they intend erecting a warehouse.

TO-MORROW evening Rev. P. S. Davies, pastor of the Fredonia Presbyterian Church, will preach a lecture on "The History of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks."

THE regular meeting of the Catholic Library will take place on Sunday evening. It will be remembered that the books are distributed after the vespers of St. Paul's Cathedral. Members and friends of the library are invited to be present. Attendance large.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWOOPE yesterday received from President Grant the pardon of George Siegrist, of this city, convicted of forgery in 1869, and who has taken without paying the special tax, and sentenced to a fine of $500 and undergo six months imprisonment in the county jail.

A PILL has been read in the House prohibiting fishing in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, or any of their tributaries, under a penalty of $100 each, one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the school district in which the offense may be committed.

THE ladies connected with the Homeopathic Hospital propose holding an apron full sale on the 24th inst., for the purpose of liquidating the charity patients in the hospital. Aprons of every conceivable variety, at reasonable prices, will be offered for sale, and it is hoped that there will be a generous supply of strawberries, ice cream and cake. Donations of refreshments or aprons may be sent to the hospital on Second avenue.

THE suit brought against the Connellsville Railroad Company by District Attorney Swoope to recover the State tax on the road, on which judgment was rendered indebtedness, and to recover the penalty for the failure of the company to make returns has been settled, and the amount paid over to those who knew nothing of their liability in the matter, and were prosecuted for the penalty, refunded when it became known to them. $25,000 and costs is to be paid to the United States.

THE Tribune says that we announce the death of a well known typo, Mr. William C. Westbay, which occurred at 2 P. M. yesterday. It is strange, if true, the COMMERCIAL yesterday morning at seven o'clock, "Deceased was employed in the *Chronicle* office for a number of years, and had been in bad health for several months. The members of the Typographical Union will attend the funeral in a body.

CHIEF OF POLICE HAGUE received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Parkersburg, W. Va., yesterday, asking whether the authorities here wanted Jack Simpson, who murdered a policeman of that city, in November last. Thompson is under arrest at Parkersburg for the murder of a policeman, and is a little notoriety by connecting the murder story. The object in the case of Simpson is the same as occurred in this city was the biting off of officer Johnson's ear, by one Newell. The authorities of Parkersburg have been informed that Thompson is not wanted here.

Wm. Miller & Co., Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.

The above named house which is now in its thirty-sixth year of prosperity, and usefulness to the trade, does the largest business in that line of any house in the west. Mr. Miller, the senior member of the firm, is located in the city of Philadelphia, where he attends in person the importations made expressly for his house. The firm has gained an enviable reputation with the trade as being reliable, honorable and trustworthy in every sense of the word. Messrs. Bruff, Bonnet & Thorp, of the company, are men who have excellent judgment and years of practical experience, and with buyers their judgment is invariably brought into requisition before purchasing. Thurs is one of the largest importing houses of wines, such as the noted Sherry, Port and Madeira, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Piper Heidsick and many others. Also the superior Maderia and Sherry, Burgundy, Crown Port and Sherry, and a full stock of brandies can be found on hand in the market. We were shown some imported French brandy of the vintage of 1840, and for purity and excellence it cannot be equaled. Also other liquors in great quantities which are warranted pure and unadulterated. To merchants, if by chance not quite evident, that no branch of trade is more liable to deceptions and imposition, and their success is in dealing with only first class houses and of known reputation. With the advantage of long experience and their valuable connections in Philadelphia this house can guarantee ample satisfaction. In the grocery line their facilities are unsurpassed for large dealings, and invariably ready to improve every opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of a fluctuating market. In sugars they deal very extensively. New Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Java sugars are brought direct and are sold to as great if not greater advantage to the trade than is usually customary. A full line of everything requisite to supply the grocery trade is kept in constant repletion, and to country merchants and others we would say that in making your purchase well, the judgment and experience of a house must always be taken into consideration, as in matters where the trade may feel undecided, they can rely upon the faithfulness and upright and honorable dealings of Wm. Miller & Co. A call and a look through their large double store of four stories will probably be a better convincing proof than anything we might write. In their advertisement in another column they give a general idea in details out of what they have in stock.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE Veteran Guards will hold an election for Second Lieutenant this evening.

THE Democrats of Birmingham, is in Harrisburg looking after the passage of the Supplement to the Charter.

THE proposals for building the new market house in Birmingham will be handed in at the next meeting of the Council.

FRANK WALLACE entered suit before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging William Nunz with locking and barring the door of defendent's premises, and refusing to allow him to enter, in connection into said premises. A warrant was issued.

JOSEPHINE JONES, complained to Justice Heisel on yesterday, that Jane Hoffman called her ugly names and seized her by the neck, in a violent manner, and shocked her. A warrant was issued.

EXOS DUNCAN charged Sack Davis with the larceny of a coat. The accused was arrested and the garment recovered. Davis was committed to jail in default of forty cents and he appropriated the coat and gave him credit therefore. Held for a hearing.

THE question of a new plank covered pavement laid on Sarah street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-seventh streets, will be definitely settled at a special meeting of the East Birmingham Council next Friday evening.

Runaway and Accident.

Thursday evening Major J. W. Patterson and Mr. Peter Haberman were out in Baldwin township, with the purpose of purchasing coal land, and in returning they took the Becks Run road. While driving along this road the harness broke, the buggy run forward on the horse, and he frightened and ran away. Major Patterson was thrown out and was severely injured, and Major Patterson, followed, not however until the horse had run a short distance. After Mr. H. was "spliced" Mr. Patterson tried to catch the lines, but failed, and just then the buggy careened, with the result stated. Mr. Haberman received a number of severe bruises, and Major Patterson, beside having his eye badged up and nose bruised, sustained a severe wound on his leg, which has confined him to his home. It is fortunate the accident was not attended with more serious results, as the road where it occurred is not the best we have seen for a horse to run away upon. Dr. Goldsboro attended the injured men. The buggy was entirely demolished.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Applications Granted and Refused.

The License Board met at the usual hour yesterday morning, when the following applications were announced as having been granted by the Board:

PITTSBURGH.

Andrew Mors, Second ward; John Flynn, Seventh ward; Thos. Dugan, Ninth ward; Charles Stewart, Nineteenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

James Campbell, Second ward; William Highstman, Fourth ward; Patrick Monahan, Sixth ward; Peter Dunberger, Seventh ward; Joseph Bauer, Eighth ward.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

Daniel Trainor, Birmingham; A. J. Pantin, East Birmingham; Eliza Fisher, Temperanceville; John Matthias, Union borough; Thomas Walsh, Union borough; S. Yeakel, Ross township.

REFUSED.

W. Dechtermuller, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Louis Engel, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

THE HEARINGS.

The Board then proceeded with the names on the eleventh list of applicants, and after hearing some evidence,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

THE High Commission treaty, the full text of which we publish-d in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is a document of such grave importance, embracing international principles of so profound a character, that we defer any comment upon it, or discussion of its various provisions, until we have familiarized ourselves with their details.

IT is now said that in view of the irreconcileable differences of opinion existing between the leaders of Northern and Southern Democracy, it is proposed to adopt the plan of going into the next canvass without a platform. Why not? There are songs without words. Why should there not be a party without a platform? We advise them to try it, and if they could manage without a candidate it would be all the better.

SOME time ago we referred to the fact that the Texas Legislature had under consideration the subject of dividing the State into three parts, creating two new States. The project has since received the almost unanimous approbation of the people. The press is well nigh a unit in advocacy of the plan, which will probably be submitted to a popular vote at the next election, and, judging from all appearances, approved by a vast majority.

THE COMMERCIAL having given credence to the statement of the New York *Sun* that one of the fraudulent items interpolated into the Supply bill after its passage by the New York Legislature, was in favor of the firm of which the Lieutenant Governor is a partner, it is proper to explain that Lieutenant Governor BEACH declares the statement to have been without any foundation of fact, no item of the character charged having been inserted or proposed to be inserted in the bill as alleged.

THE *Golden Age* states it to be a generally understood fact that many of the leading statesmen in the Republican party, whose influence is powerfully felt in making Presidential nominations, are getting into substantial agreement among themselves as to the non-feasibility of renominating General GRANT. To which we reply that it is too early in the season to determine for or against any possible candidate. If it cannot be predicted "what a day may bring forth," it is hardly worth while to attempt to set the clock for next year. Besides, the people are the proper custodians of the country's chronometer, and will, when the hour comes, demand to be consulted as to the time of day.

THE Woman's Rights movement is making headway in Massachusetts. The Governor of that State has appointed Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. STEVENS Justices of the Peace for the county in which they reside. It is thought that the appointments will receive confirmation by the Executive Council. The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, which is now ready to be submitted to the Legislature of that State, and will come up for debate in a few days, will also contain recommendations on the subject of woman suffrage. The majority report will take grounds that it is inexpedient to extend the franchise, while a strong minority will report in favor of suffrage for women.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, who has just returned from Europe, bears his testimony to "the Giant in the spiked helmet." He attributes the successes of the Prussians to the excellent scientific military education of their officers and to the admirable discipline of the men. He makes no invidious comparisons between the French and Germans, and accounts for the reverses of the former, whose skill and prowess he admits, upon the ground of political troubles at home. The beauty of the Prussian mind, he says, consists in its great carefulness, citing the King and Von MOLTKE with great praise. The General thinks our military system would be vastly improved by the introduction of certain European ideas, but believes "there is nothing like our army for work."

REFERRING to the Conference between the Governor of South Carolina and the Executive Committee of the Financial Convention, the New York *Herald* says "it was a very edifying spectacle to see old Major-General BUTLER consulting about filthy lucre with carpet-bag Governor SCOTT." We should think so, indeed, the ex-rebel General being a young man, in the full prime of lusty vigor and power. We fear that this journal of the "wonderful influence," this confidential adviser to the Fates, this familiar expounder of all mysteries, past, present and to come, is beginning to lose something of its supernatural wisdom. On Wednesday it advocated SHERMAN's election to the Presidency because the White House needed an accomplished mistress; transmogrifying the grim old warrior into a perfumed lady, with a pounced-box between her fingers. If it goes on at this rate we shall presently outgrow the sense of awe with which it has hitherto inspired us.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Few facts of the time are more worthy of attention and reflection than the different impression produced in Europe and in this country by the declaration of the Pope's personal infallibility. The belief is well founded that, if this supreme act of arrogance and folly had not been committed, the Italian Government, a Catholic power, never would have dared to divest His Holiness of his temporal domains. But by the act and its fearful implications the reason of intelligent children of the Church was so grossly outraged and their affections so completely alienated, that the procedure of VICTOR EMANUEL and his counsellors has been without hesitation and with little dissent approved by the faithful of Italy. The Government and people of Austria, for so many ages devoted to the Catholic Church and ever ready to obey its behests, at last thoroughly alarmed by the astounding claim of a foreign sovereign to regulate their acts and even their thoughts in virtue of the possession of unerring wisdom, threw off the yoke. They forbade the priests to meddle with their schools, and rebuked the Pope for his protest against the prohibition. France, which may almost be said to have made the Papacy what it was, which certainly interposed again and again to save it from destruction; which always stamped out opposition to its pretensions with an iron heel, and by measures of persecution in its interest incurred infamy that seemed to it glory; France also was extensively alarmed by the decree of the Council, and but for the war with Germany would probably have made known its disgust in some decisive way. The effects of the monstrous decree in Catholic and Protestant Germany have already fully justified the warnings of the distinguished Bishops, who, while the dogma was under discussion, told the Council that its adoption would in all probability prove disastrous to the church. For many years the rights of religious freedom have been dear to all the German churches, the Catholic not excepted, and no measure of ingenuity could have devised a claim better adapted to frighten and disgust its members than the claim involved in the recognition of the Pope's infallibility. In Wurtemburg it is with reason believed that neither the government nor the people will accept the decree. When lately giving some account of Dr. DOELLINGER, we told how it is regarded in Bavaria. We may now add that the reaction against Rome in Bavaria is so general and powerful that the priests who a few years ago were held in the deepest respect and exerted a paramount influence in affairs, now complain that "their voice is no more regarded than the barking of a dog," (*als wenn ein Hund belle*). The image is not ours, it is sacerdotal. The Prussian government, with its large Catholic population from the first, took the utmost care to make known its condemnation of the decree and its utter rejection of the Papal rights of interference which it implies. Finally the *Reichstag*, or German Parliament, by a vote of 243 against 65, has adopted an address, in which the specific cause of the decline and fall of the old German Empire is declared fall of the old German Empire is declared to have been its intimate relations with the Papacy, and in which it is emphatically affirmed that no such foreign intermeddling with German affairs can ever again be tolerated. A manifest reference to the great Papal scheme of which the dogma of infallibility is the corner stone and foundation. The action of the *Reichstag* just quoted is understood to be very widely approved by the Catholics of Southern Germany.

No wonder that the dogma receives such decided and unanimous condemnation from nearly all European Catholics who comprehend its import and who have any concern for civil liberty and freedom of thought. In fact, the dogma "virtually claims for the Pope the civil allegiance of every member of his Church in the world," and is, therefore, regarded by Europ an Catholic statesmen as wholly incompatible with the obligations which the subject and the citizen owe to King and Government. But as *Harper's Weekly* lately remarked in substance, it is truly remarkable that while the dogma calls forth such vehement protests from Catholics in Europe, the most unanimous and servile acquiescence in it is found among the Romanists of the American Republic. Among them no voice is lifted in protest or remonstrance. They universally accept the dictum that it contains nothing new, nothing which has not always been implicitly taught and believed in the church, a statement which offers the grossest insult to the intelligence of those to whom it is made. The fact that so considerable a portion of the American population are so easily imposed upon in a matter of the kind is really a subject for serious reflection, especially in connection with the fact that one of the old political parties of the country readily accepts the monstrous misrepresentation as simple truth and as a reason for the regulation of its sympathies and action. In illustration we need merely remind readers that one of the noblest protests against the dogma—the substitution in Rome of a popular government for the most atrocious despotism on earth—commands neither sympathy nor respect from the leaders and organs of the party which claims to be pre-eminently democratic. No single fact could more strikingly indicate the emptiness of its pretensions.

SENSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Convention promises good results. That there have been gross extravagance and mismanagement in the administration of the finances of that State cannot be doubted, but it was feared that the political hostility to the State Government of the great majority of the delegates composing the Convention would prevent the adoption of any feasible plan for the correction of the abuses complained of. It is always pleasant to know that things are not as bad as they seem. On the one hand the movement which led to the Convention was evidently based on an impression that illegal and fraudulent manipulation of the public funds had taken place, and on the other it was feared that the Convention would pronounce for the repudiation of the taxes, which would have been the first step toward anarchy and civil war. Happily these forbodings have proved groundless. The Executive and State officials invite full investigation into their books and accounts, and the Convention expressed itself perfectly satisfied with the promise of the Governor not to enforce the penalty for non-payment of the tax for next November until the following March. The Convention passed a resolution opposing repudiation, and the Governor promised to co-operate with the people in inaugurating a more economical administration of the State Government. A significant feature of the Convention was the speech made by Hon. G. A. TRENHOLM, formerly Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, who fully accepted negro suffrage, and declared that, in view of all the circumstances of the war, the clemency of the North towards the South was such as history furnishes few examples of. The moderation which has marked the proceedings of the Convention cannot fail to work a visible improvement in the financial credit of the State. Indeed, directly after adjournment State bonds went up two and a half per cent. It is said that a number of politicians condemn the conciliatory course of the Governor, and charge him with the design of betraying his party; but if by his patience and forbearance he succeeds in rescuing that Commonwealth from threatened insolvency, destroys prejudice, prevents ill-feeling, reduces local expenses, and puts the State on a footing of order, harmony and prosperity, he can well afford to be called harsh names by dishonest and incompetent men whose schemes of plunder and aggrandisement he has checkmated. Now let the spirit of South Carolina quicken all the States of the South. Let us have peace.

IT WOULD be rather unfair to express or form an opinion concerning RULLOFF's theory of the formation of language from the meagre statement of it in his letter to Mr. THOMAS, printed in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. One may say, however, that as thus stated by himself, it does not look even in the slightest degree plausible, and besides seems to ignore the researches and established conclusions of the comparative philologists in the science in which, according to VOLTAIRE, the consonants go for little while the vowels go for nothing at all. Then RULLOFF's interpretation of the 171st line of the first Iliad, is excessively elaborate, far-fetched, and wholly unsatisfactory. His remark is quite true that "as the words are usually rendered, there is neither life nor sense in the passage." In Mr. LEWIS's article in the last *North American Review*, on BRYANT's translation of the Iliad the passage to which RULLOFF refers, is quoted as an instance of a Homeric passage which is incorrectly rendered in "all the translations, whether in prose or verse." Without changing a letter, but merely assuming (on sufficient grounds) that the pronoun of the second person is used in the dative instead of the accusative case, the passage receives both life and sense. Let schoolmasters and school boys "make a note of it."

THE *Essay on Man* is perhaps the most popular of Pope's works, and within the last few years in England and in this country, it has been issued in cheap form for circulation among the people. We have even read somewhere of a benevolent gentleman, who when at the point of death, or at any rate when making his will, could find no better use for a portion of his estate than to appropriate it to the purpose of providing a large edition of the *Essay on Man* for gratuitous distribution. He liked its principles and wished to propagate them. It is said that the poet very imperfectly understood the doctrines which he clothed in such melodious verse. Lord Bolingbroke drew up the essay in prose, which Pope then versified. As he was, or wished to be thought a good Catholic, he was greatly perplexed when the critics after the publication of the poem, showed that it was full of pantheism and other abominations, and he was afterwards much obliged to Bishop Warburton who proved that the critics had made a mistake and that the poem was orthodox in spite of them. It is certain that the line—

"A mighty maze but not without a plan."

As it now stands, was, in the first manuscript draught of the poem, as

"A mighty maze and all without a plan."

A mighty difference of meaning, which can hardly be referred to a sudden change of opinion in the author.

THE visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, the third son of the reigning Czar, who was expected in June, has been postponed until October. King Thakambau, of the Fejee Islands, will, however, visit the country in August, to arrange for the instruction of his heir apparent, the Crown Prince of the Cannibal Islands. He has also on the tapis an important negotiation with our government, growing out of the fondness manifested by his subjects for baked missionary as an article of festive diet. He proposes to pay the value of the crews and cargoes of two missionary ships which landed among the Fijians several years ago. In a fit of pleasantry and hospitality, the countrymen of Thakambau ate the whole cargoes, except a few unsightly animals called hogs, which, by the customs of the Fijians, were unfit for human food. The fashion of America and the belles of Newport, Saratoga, Cape May and Long Branch, need not, therefore, grow disconsolate —they will still have an opportunity to exercise their graceful blandishments upon royalty.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, which is one of the very few Democratic journals that refuses to butt its head against the nineteenth century, castigates the Southern Bourbons and their Northern allies after this sharp fashion:

"The miserable politician and the foul-mouthed demagogue, who wears an affidavit face—whose own dirty record is striving to conceal by the shrels torn from a battle flag he never followed—is an enemy to the peace of the country. He feeds on poisons like Mithridates, and swallows hell itself by the half acre."

This description would be perfect if the words "by the untimely-full" were substituted for the closing phrase. There is no doubt of the extreme fondness of these gentry for sulphur, but they generally take it in a liquid form.

Some genius, it is said, has lately succeeded in perfecting an invention which will revolutionize the soda water business. The invention consists of condensed soda water, put up in boxes, containing material for sixteen glasses of as pure soda water as can be drawn from any fountain. The powder is charged with gas, sweetened and flavored with pineapple, orange, lemon, etc., ready for use, and a picnic party can carry their soda fountain in their pockets.

AS AN instance of Chicago enterprise, the *Evening Journal* states that one day recently the ocean and land telegraphs brought to that city by 9:30 in the morning, an order from Liverpool of the same day at 11 in the morning, for the purchase of 5,000 bushels of wheat. At 11 in the morning the reply had started back announcing that the order was filled, and at 4:30 in the afternoon the whole quantity of wheat was in the cars and had actually started on its way to New York, whence it would take steamer for its destination.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the coast planters in Louisiana having cautioned his Chinese laborers, in case of annoyance from negroes, not to take the law into their own hands, was surprised recently at observing a procession of the Chinamen coming from the quarters, bearing at their head a dark package. They marched with great deliberation and dignity up to the mansion and laid their burden at the feet of the planter. It proved to be a "chunk of a negro," securely bound as only Chinamen know how to tie a parcel of goods. The negro was scared out of his senses, though entirely unhurt. Laying him quietly down on the gallery, the leader of the Chinese, pointing to the dark mass, said to the planter: "Niggah! too much! too much niggah!" and then the whole party trotted back to their work. It was an hour's hard work to untie the frightened negro, who, on his release, very cheerfully acted upon the suggestion of the planter to "make himself scarce."

The Census Bureau, while waiting for a few additional returns to come in before sending the population volume of the census to press, is engaged in prosecuting the work necessary for the other volumes. The nativity table for the State of Florida indicates that that State may challenge any in the Union to a comparison of the cosmopolitan character of population. In a foreign born population of 4,067, between seventy and eighty countries are represented. There are also included in the native-born, natives of all the States but two, and of three territories.

The passenger cars on the Austrian railway from Vienna to Oderberg are heated by steam produced in the engine and circulated by means of four inch iron tubes running through all the carriages. The connection from carriage to carriage is maintained by telescope metal tubes with self acting valves attached, by which the condensed water escapes. The first-class carriages have two pipes for heating them, with slides to regulate the temperature at the will of the passengers, and the second-class carriages have only one regulator. At a recent experiment the external temperature was thirty-nine degrees, with a sharp north wind blowing. And inside the carriages the atmosphere was kept up to one hundred degrees on the outward trip, and to sixty-nine degrees on the return journey.

Writing of Rothermel's Gettysburg, George L. Brown, a Boston artist, says: During my twenty-four years residence in France, Germany, England and Italy, I have never seen a battle piece (except those of Horace Vernet) having so much of the rush, intense excitement, tumultuous confusion, and frightful earnestness with which this grand scene electrifies one. My first impression, on seeing it from a distance, was that it was a great serpentine line of carnage and strife, surging like the sea, running through the center of the canvas. I saw nothing individually, but the whole *coup d'oeil* was a fearful embodiment of a battle. On a closer examination, all the horrid details of war are found minutely expressed—the dying and the wounded, the grouping, the faces and the limbs most wonderfully painted, and all so finely drawn and foreshortened. The heads are splendidly painted, and the expressions of the dying none but an artist could depict.

The New England manufacturers are again troubled by an insufficient supply of water, and are anticipating a serious interruption during the summer months. The snow and spring rains appear to have had very little effect upon the lower springs, and should the approaching summer be as dry as was the last, manufacturers will be obliged to depend entirely upon their steam power.

On the occasion of the eclipse of the sun in December last, the moon, when observed through the telescope, appeared a green color. During the eclipse of 1860, the lunar surface was brown. In connection with these facts the *English Mechanic* quotes the following remarkable statement concerning a change of the moon's color, made by Lambert, in the year 1774: "The moon, when it stood vertically over the Atlantic ocean, received upon its night side the green terrestrial light which is reflected toward her when the sky is clear, by the forest districts of South America."

The State Geologist of California says that from the top of Mount Diabolo the broadest and most magnificent view in the world can be obtained. Not that it is the highest elevation in the world, but it commands a wider unobstructed view than any other—any view from the Alps being no exception.

A man who attempted to commit suicide at Elmira explains the cause of the act by asserting that some seven or eight years ago, in May, at Corning, he was bitten by a dog, which he says was mad, and every year, between the 4th and 6th of May, he is visited by spells of insanity. For days he knows nothing as to his doings, and while under the influence of one of these crazy fits he attempted suicide the other day.

It is said that there have already been shipped this season from Norfolk, Virginia, more than 50,000 crates, or in the aggregate about 200,000 quarts of strawberries which is but a third of the estimated crop of the season. The present season is said to surpass any of its predecessors, both in abundance of yield and promise of duration as well as in the quality of the fruit. The eastern shore of Maryland, the Delaware and the New Jersey crops in turn succeed that of Virginia; and by that time our own, which is the best of all, is ready for the market. The Northern and slower grown fruits are always the best flavored.

Dr. John F. Morse, of California, assisted by S. F. Ostheim, of Oregon, have been introducing Old Fellowship into Germany, by the authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Lodges have been established at Stuttgardt and Wurtemburg and at Berlin, and there are propositions for lodges at Bonn and Frankfort. The German Government at first regarded the order with suspicion, but Mr. Colfax obtained from Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, a report which prompted Bismarck to remove all restrictions.

Some of the Massachusetts towns which voted recently on the question of local license are uncertain now whether they voted yes or no, and must call in the schoolmaster to parse their ballots. The town of Russell used the following form: "To see if the town will vote that no person be allowed to sell ale, porter, etc." The vote stood 17 yeas against 33 nays, and the moderator, decided that the town had prohibited the sale, but the decision is objected to, the Springfield *Republican* thinks, very properly.

It has come to light that the murderer Rulloff figured very prominently in the vicinity of Red Creek, Wayne county, New York, about fifteen years ago. He passed by the name of Boardman, and professed to be a Greek artist and linguist, and to have just come from Germany. He spoke German fluently, also several other languages, and during his stay his manners and accomplishments gave him the entre to the best society. He paid attention to the Preceptress of Red Creek Seminary, a lady who has since married a worthy man, and now lives a short distance outside of Oswego City. They were engaged to marry, and the wedding day was fixed. A day or two beforehand, however, Rulloff's wife and child appeared on the scene, and satisfying the people of their identity, broke up the preparations. Boardman, alias Rulloff, immediately left, and it was but a short time afterward that his wife and child disappeared so mysteriously. These statements, which have never before been made public, are given on competent authority.

It is stated that the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad Companies have determined to take the first step in the construction of a tunnel under the river at Detroit, without the organization of a tunnel company. The work to be done this year is the construction of a tunnel of five feet interior diameter under the river channel from shore to shore, which will serve afterwards as a drainage tunnel. This will develop the character of the soil and aid materially in the construction of the large tunnels afterwards. It will be about half a mile long, and will cost, the engineer estimates, about $60,000. The construction of this commits the companies to the completion of the work, unless the nature of the material should prove to be very unfavorable.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lincoln, who returned from Europe with Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth, is described as looking well, still clad in mourning, and seems yet oppressed by the sad memory of her husband's death. She speaks of the peculiarities of her European experience, and says that wherever she has been she met with distinguished consideration as the widow of the martyred President of the United States. That, who has been away at school at Frankfort-on-the-Main is now eighteen years old and speaks with a strong foreign accent.

Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* says: Charles Wister, of Germantown, has a fine filly sired by Toronto Chief. He has also great faith in Formey. He has, therefore, claimed a name for his animal. And that name is "Hyla." Charles' ears and Mr. Sorber's unscrollable enabled him to distance all competitors for the Colterership, as his "Hail" stole in first, dust all contestants on the turf. Wister is a philosopher of the fine old stamp.

Minister Washburne recently visited the Archbishop of Paris in prison and tendered his good offices in securing a modification of the rigors of his confinement. The Archbishop occupied a cell about ten feet square, containing a small iron bedstead, a table, one wooden chair and a small window; the covering of the bed was a horse blanket. Three books on the table, for the holy man to read, were the "History of the French Revolution." He expressed his thanks to Mr. Washburne in the most touching manner for the visit he had so kindly made.

Persecuted Organs.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every dereliction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemas Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient and anti-bilious properties, as were never heretofore united in any one.

It has been discovered at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated being aware of the fact, prefer the *building up* to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

Hostetter's Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system. It is a medical conditioner.

In this country where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

Flowering Plants.

We invite attention to our Splendid Stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUNIAS, FUCHSIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,

Undoubtedly the Largest and Best in this Market, which we are offering at VERY LOWEST RATES.

Also, A Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.

We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.

R. CUMMING & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.)
OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their

Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.

Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be excelled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at

Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—

The Firm of EINSTEIN, CONNOLLY & CO., being dissolved by limitation, and retiring of JOS. EINSTEIN 1st inst., the undersigned will continue the business under same style, and at 271 Liberty street.

C. C. CONNOLLY,
LEOPOLD EINSTEIN.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR the Graduation, Ballasting, Masonry and Bridging on ten and one half miles of the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad, will be received at the Company's office, at Salisbury, up to 3 P. M., of the 22d day of MAY, 1871. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office. Proposals to be addressed to me at Elk Lick P. O., Somerset county, Pa.

T. T. WILSON,
Engineer and Superintendent.

May 7, 1871.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER
NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., No. 1330 CHESTNUT STREET, May 6, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 12TH DAY OF JUNE, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The Iron must be delivered on the Railroad Pier at Lewes, or at the Works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the Pier about One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds of Rolled and Hammered Iron, and about Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds of Cast Iron. The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of Wrought Iron, and about 140,000 pounds of Cast Iron.

Specifications and Drawings can be seen at this office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron."

J. D. KURTZ, Lt. Col. of Eng'rs.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals for the Iron Work of a Second Order Light House to be erected on Bolivar Point, Texas, entrance to Galveston Bay.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 1, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock of FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to complete a Second Order Iron Light House for Bolivar Point, Texas, in accordance with the accompanying Specifications and Drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea going vessel or vessels, at any Atlantic or Gulf port nearest to the manufacturer's workshops, and accessible to such vessels.

The Brick Work, the Glass for the Lantern, the Lens, the Lamps and Reflectors, belonging thereto, will be provided by the Light House Board, and their cost is not to be included in the bid.

The bid should state the sum for which the entire work, as above mentioned, will be executed, and delivered at the work shops, and then taken down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid, and should state the day and date on which it shall be completed and delivered, under the contract, if awarded to the bidder.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an Agent of the Board, and all parts of it will be handed him for inspecting the material and workmanship in each part of and before are put in accordance with the Drawings and Specifications must, in case of rejection, be made good at the expense of the contractor.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal for any reason it may deem sufficient.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two sureties, guaranteeing (certified in each by some officer known to the Treasury Department), in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to WIT: That, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice of award by the Board that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars $10,000, signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, will also be required.

A copy of the Plans and Specifications must be inclosed with the bid, as evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for a Light House at Bolivar Point, Texas," and then inclosed in another envelope and directed, proposal, to Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick, President of the Light House Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present, in person or by proxy, at the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

The Board reserves the right to waive defects, and to allow time for the work will be made quarterly, upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Board; but twenty (20) per centum will be withheld on the whole work, to be withheld until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Plans, specifications and Proposals may be had and obtained from Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, United States Engineer, Portland, Maine; Major Wm. E. Merrill, Rooms, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Woodruff, United States Engineer, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York; G. Castor Smith, Esq., Assistant Light House Engineer, southeast corner Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Captain Thomas Turner, United States Engineer, Custom House Building, Baltimore, Maryland; Major W. E. Merrill, United States Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from the undersigned.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25, 1871.

PROPOSALS will be received until May 15th for the Grading, Bridging and Masonry of a Branch of the Bennett's Branch Extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, extending eastward a distance of about 92 miles from Redbank Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Plans of the work and specifications can be seen and obtained after May 1st at this office. Bids to be addressed to me at Kittanning, and marked Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Chief Engineer.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

10c.	20c.	25c.	$1 00	$1 50
10c.	20c.	25c.	$1 00	$1 50
10c.	20c.	25c.	$1 00	$1 50

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, 1871.

There is nothing to disturb the even tenor of local monetary affairs, except some inconvenience experienced by a slight scarcity of currency. The plethora of National bank bills at New York, where they are some days at a discount from ¼ to ½, could be speedily remedied by shipping the surplus West, which could be done for much less than the discount. But a scarcity is of such brief duration that there is not sufficient time given to apply any remedy before the natural course of trade will bring about a relief by the return from country banks and other points.

—The New York *Post* of yesterday says: The money market there is without noticeable change, the supply being in excess of the demand. National bank notes are to-day at a discount of ⅛@¼ per cent. The bonds bought by the Treasury yesterday were paid for in this kind of currency, and that, too, in the smaller denominations. It has been suggested that the Treasury should pay for bonds in the gold direct, advertising promptly of course that the offers to sell should be made on a gold basis. This would very much simplify the matter. At present sellers of bonds, in addition to their other calculations, have to take into account the question of time at which they can dispose of their currency, which rates vary from day to day. Commercial paper is in quite request, and passes at 5½@6 ₰ cent.

Government bonds are barely steady to-day, and the dealings in them are restricted, owing to the uncertainty in regard to the Treasury policy in the matter of bond purchases. Southern State bonds were strong and active at the first Board. The features were Tennessees, Georgias, Missouris, North Carolinas and new South Carolinas. The last named are favorably affected by the advices from the state in regard to the taxpayers' convention. Railroad bonds were also active and strong. Union Pacific gold bonds advanced to 94½, the Land Grants to 84¾, and the Incomes to 86½. Central Pacific sold at to-day 102¾.

The Chicago *Tribune* notices a singular point in the last statement of the banks of that city, which might be remarked of the statements of banks in other cities: "If we may trust the statements of the seventeen National Banks of this city, published yesterday, a curious feature in connection with the paper money of this country is being developed, being nothing more nor less than the disappearance of National Bank notes from circulation. We say disappearance from circulation, because whatever disappearance from circulation is supposed to get into the banks, and yet the statements of the National Banks of this city, published yesterday, show that the aggregate they held $4,633,121 of legal-tender notes, and only $695,215 of National Bank notes. This disproportion is not extremely unusual at this season of the year, as, by reference to the statements made on the first of June last, we find nearly the same disproportion. On the afternoon of April 29 it was supposed that the banks should have about $4,000,000 of legal-tender notes to make their legal reserves good. It so happened that they had about $2,222,222 of this amount, and legal tenders. In this National Bank notes and legal tenders. In this connection it has been suggested that, on Saturday—which are the days generally selected by the Comptroller for a statement—the cash is counted at a later hour than usual, and, the late afternoon of the virtual rays enter the eye of the teller at a peculiar angle, which, probably, makes it difficult to distinguish between the green and greenback, and the green of a National Bank note, so that when a bank cashier gets through counting the amount of his reserve on Saturday night, his eyes have acquired a peculiar squint, as much as to say, "Do you see anything green hereby?"

If the above explanation does not entirely cover the case, the only other one to be found is that the banks have sifted the greenbacks out of their funds as clean as the fanning mill takes the chaff out of wheat, and have kindly loaned the National Bank notes to their New York correspondents at 4 per cent. per annum, which National Bank notes according said New York correspondents are now endeavoring to loan at ½ of 1 per cent. less than nothing to any one who will promise to take them off their hands. While the Chicago banker may pigge his thumb upon the end of his nose, and grinning the four digits a gentle gyratory sweep around toward the Atlantic seaboard, may ask the bankers of that country: "How board, may ask the bankers of that country: "How does it work to pay 4 per cent. interest on deposits?"

There is, however, still another cause of the plethora of National Bank notes in the east, and that is that the late payments of the Treasury for the purchase of five-twenty bonds were largely made entirecchase of five-twenty bonds were largely made entirecchase of five-twenty bonds were largely made entirec

THE VERY LATEST.

OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS.

Meetings of the Cavalry Association and Society of the Army of the Potomac in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., May 12.—The Cavalry Association held its annual meeting to-day. It has been a pleasant one. The President was in the chair. Gen. Sheridan was greeted enthusiastically on his entrance. After the reading of the records of the last meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the organization now known as the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, the hereafter known as the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States, and all honorably discharged soldiers of the army of the United States of cavalry organizations may be admitted as members under the constitution.

General Sheridan was then elected President of the association for the ensuing year by acclamation. Vice Presidents—Gens. David McM. Gregg, Horace Binney Sargeant, Jno. R. McIntosh, B. F. Grierson, Judson Kilpatrick and Jas. H. Wilson; Secretary, Major G. J. Whitehead; Treasurer, Major R. R. Carson.

The third annual reunion of the society of the Army of the Potomac took place at 11 A. M. to-day in the Globe Theater, which was decorated profusely. The scene was a brilliant one, when the heroes of Virginia battles, with invited guests, filed on to the stage to the music of Gilmore's band, and the cheers from the auditorium were incessant. General's Meade, Hooker, Burnside, Sheridan, Logan, Hebleman, Park, Humphreys, Barnard, Sheridan, Kilpatrick and a host of others were there, and Governor Claflin, President Eliot of Harvard College, Judges of the Supreme Court and other officials were present as guests. General Meade presided, and initiated the exercises by a brief and touching speech, stating that the objects of the reunion were simply social and congratulatory, not political. He mentioned the widows and orphans made by the war to those who had survived and had prospered. He suggested that they assemble annually, and introduced Rev. Phillip Brooks in a complimentary manner as chapiain of the occasion, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

Major General L. M. Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin, was introduced as orator, and delivered the address. He recited briefly the events of the war from the time of firing upon Sumter until the close, and concluded as follows:

"It is not in vain, comrades, that we recount the story of the war. It cannot be repeated too often, nor dwelt upon too long. We of this generation must treasure up its simplest incidents, and give them lasting record—not to glorify ourselves, but that our children may know by how much sacrifice and suffering at home, and, alas! at what expense of precious blood in the field, their liberties have been preserved to them, to the end that the devotion to country which has inspired and exalted the land and women of our day may become an exhaustless well spring of patriotism.

Nor is it without benefit to ourselves that we meet together as a society at these annual reunions to boast our battles won; not to exalt ourselves still less to exult over the brave but fallen foe. Our meetings serve a nobler end. Mingling with one another, clasping hands, comrades endeared by many common dangers looking into the familiar faces of our beloved chiefs, we find renewed within ourselves in these quiet days that fervent love of country which swelled our hearts when dangers were upon us. Its waning fire is rekindled here. Before one another, in the presence of these living witnesses, and in the presence of our noble dead, we renew our vows of fidelity to our country. We have been baptized anew into her service, as zealous now in this time of peace to guard the honor of her flag as we were to uphold it during the gloom of war."

A poem, written for the occasion by Bret Harte, was read and elicited much applause.

The exercises were interspersed with patriotic music. A banquet takes place this evening.

After the formal proceedings closed, several distinguished officers made brief speeches. General Sheridan said during his absence he had seen nearly every army in Europe, and that there were none of them whose standard of excellence was higher than was that of the Army of the Potomac during the last year of our war. The society held a business meeting this afternoon, and elected General Hooker President. In accepting his new position General Hooker thanked the society for the honor conferred, saying that he should feel it his duty to act for the interest of every soldier who bore arms in the war. Above all, he expressed a desire that the society should be kept out of politics, whatever other associations might decide to do.

The Sixth Army Corps, at its annual meeting today, elected the following officers: President, Major General H. W. Wright; Vice Presidents, General John Newton, third division; General Thomas H. Mills, second division; Major General Shaler, first division; Correspondiug Secretary, Colonel David J. Milne; Recording Secretary, General Joseph E. Jackson; Treasurer, Colonel Samuel J. Truesdale.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Work on the steamer Polar, fitting out for Captain Hall's Arctic expedition, is rapidly progressing at the Washington Navy Yard.

The physicians appointed by Governor Hoffman to examine Rulloff, the murderer, report that he is in sound physical health and entirely sane. On the subject of a hereafter Rulloff is not prepared to accept any form of religious faith. He said that sometimes he thinks there is no God and no eternity, but the subject is beyond his comprehension, and he has no belief about the future. He admires nature and the symmetrical arrangement of natural objects, but is not convinced that man has a spirit that lives after the body is dead. In short he believes only what can be demonstrated beyond a doubt. On being asked he had spent so much time in the study of philology, he said it was to prepare himself for any position he might be called to fill, and the only thing he said to the Doctors as they were leaving him was, to request that they would intercede to have his life spared for the benefit he would be to science if permitted to live.

Three school children were drowned at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

In the Woman's Suffrage convention Thursday evening, Mrs. Woodhull said if the next Congress refused woman all the legitimate results of citizenship, we shall proceed to call another convention expressly to frame a new constitution and to erect a new government, complete in all its parts, and to take measures to maintain it as effectually as men do theirs. It shall be applicable not to men alone, but to all persons who shall transfer their allegiance to it, and shall be in every way a higher and more scientific development of governmental ideas. We mean treason! We mean secession and on a thousand times grander scale than that of the rebellion. We are plotting revolution! We will overthrow the bogus republic and plant a government of righteousness in its stead! Where is Dr. Bellows?

The steamship Maine, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Many attempts by negroes in Louisville, yesterday to ride in the street cars has created considerable excitement, and is the subject of much animated discussion. Serious trouble is feared unless the matter is wisely and firmly managed. There were several cases of negroes being forcibly ejected from the cars. In one instance a negro was thrown from the window of a car, and in another the newsboys attacked the offending African and severely beat him when the police interfered. The boys mingled with the crowd and escaped. Crowds gathered on every occasion, and a riot was imminent more than once. When the car was given up to the negroes, they rode on exulting amid the waving of handkerchiefs and applause of the spectators of their race.

In the Texas House of Representatives on Wednesday, a resolution for the removal of Speaker Evans was adopted by a vote of 41 to 29. Sinclair was elected Speaker in his stead.

Twelve stores were burned at Bryan, Texas, Thursday. Loss $190,600; insurance $50,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—River forty feet and rising, with sixty-two feet under the bridge. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Minneola, Memphis; Kate Johnson, St. Louis; Telegraph, Pittsburgh. Departed—America, Nashville; Champion, St. Louis; Maj. Anderson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The river has risen two feet two the past twenty-four hours, with twelve feet two in the chute, fourteen feet two on the canal, and eleven feet two on the rocks. Weather alternately clear, cold and mild. Business dull. Arrived—St. C. Gray, Cincinnati. Several low water boats up at the foot of the Island will leave for below in a day or two. At least one million bushels coal will be towed South from here this rise.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 12.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 98. River risen two feet. Departed—Hugh Anna, 9 P. M.; Allegheny Belle and barges, 4 A. M.; Pittsburg, 4 A. M.; C. B. Cook, 4 A. M.; Cheraw, 4 A. M.; C. B. Church, noon; Rose Hite, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Geo. W. Thomas and West Wind, 5 P. M. Up—Arkansas Belle, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 10 A. M.; generally with good trips. Receipts heavy, but shipments moderate.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—River rising fast, with eight feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Talleman, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 12.—Port list: Henry Ames, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Hormel, No. 2, New Orleans, to Louisville, 1 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; W. H. Brown, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Nashville, Memphis to Cincinnati, 1 P.M.; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 5 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, to Vicksburg, 6 P. M.; Wm. Cowan, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 P. M.; Hoover, St. Louis to Cairo, 7 P. M. River rose two inches; clear; mercury 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Arrived—Red Wing, St. Paul; Antelope, Pittsburgh; Little Rock, Fort Smith; Sam. Clark, LaSalle; Carroll, New Orleans; Peoria, Peoria; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk. Departed—Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Jennie Rhodes, Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Rover, Cairo; Illinois, Peoria; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Mollie McFike, Dunleith; Continental, Keokuk. Rose 1 foot, but when it came to a stand and is perhaps falling now. The upper Mississippi is stationary and about to decline. Weather clear and warm.

Omaha.

OMAHA, NEB., May 12.—The Missouri river is still rising at Fort Benton. The river is higher there than it has been for the past four years.

Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, May 12.—The river came to a stand last night and is now stationary. Rose 2 inches. Clear and a half feet below the high water mark of last year.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily, with the prospect of another flood. Departed—Celumne, Arkansas; Colorado, St. Louis; Susie Silver, Olive Branch and Mary Miller, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 12.—Down—James Howard, last night; R. E. Lee, P. W. Strader, Independence and Alaska. Clear and pleasant. River stationary.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Arrived—Pitomac, Cincinnati. No departures.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Mary O. Phillips to Edward Cute, October 15, 1869: lot 20 by 120 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham.....$600

E. V. Cassidy to R. W. Edowney, May 2, 1871; lot No. 133 in plan of lots laid out by Robert Ridge, trustee, in Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$740

Henry C. Duggan to East-End Gas Company, May 5, 1871; lots Nos. 71 and 72 in Mellon's plan of Nellis Park, with buildings.....$950

Wm. M. Grace to B. S. Fahnestock et al., May 10, 1871; lot of ground in Chartiers township.....$10,000

Wilkins Linhart to Geo. Ritchie, August 20, 1866: lots Nos. 21, 22 and 23 in W. Linhart's plan of the borough of Mt. Washington.....$1,200

Elizabeth F. Denny to James Hamilton, April 11, 1871; 48 by 160 feet on Beech street, Second ward, Allegheny city.....$2,800

Robert E. Herron to Andrew Hartung, 16 feet 10 inches by 60 feet on Beaver street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$800

John S. Scully to Ernest Fendum, May 10, 1871; lots Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 in J. S. Scully's plan of lots, Chartiers township.....$10,000

Wm. Schelling to Joanna Kaufield, March 14, 1870; 20 by 80 feet on Tenth street, borough of Birmingham.....$2,000 00

Thos. Mellon to Thos. Herron, April 14, 1871; 7 acres 48 perches of land in South Fayette township.....$600 00

C. B. Scoley to Jane Lewis, May 10, 1871; lots Nos. 96 and 97 in plan of C. B. Seeley, Nineteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$7,000 00

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Receipts of cattle 523 cars against the same day last week, 52 cars; shipped during the day, twenty-four loads went east in fresh hands; no sales today. Sheep—prices closed with the same feeling as yesterday; 6,000 head droves ranging from 6 to 6½ pounds at 5 to 6c. Hogs—holders having given way a fair trade was done this morning at a slight decline; sales were made of 1,200 heads as follows: 72c, averaging from 194 to 212 pounds, at 6 to 6½c, averaging 192, at 6½ 12½, and 114, averaging 200 pounds, at 6c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Sugar active and firmer; common refine, prime 10@10½c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 37@40c; plantation reboiled 50@55c. Coffee inactive and nominally 16@16½c.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement—Real Estate Savings Bank
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Clothing—Samuel Gray.
Dissolution—Glover & Co.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
Still Wanted—Lock Box 123, P. O.
Loan Association Stock for Sale.
Governess Wanted—A. Walker, Commercial office.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Lucretia Borgia.
Ice—Wm. Krebs.
Knowles' Steam Pump—Ballee, Farrell & Co.
New Music Books—Lyon & Healey, Chicago.
Blank Books—W. S. Haven & Co.
Drug Notice for Sale—J. H. Mitchell.
Money Wanted—Box 3, Commercial office.
Cuparenne Silks—White, Orr & Co.
Situation Wanted—J., this office.
Orphans' Court Sale.
Dissolution—J. F. Sadler & Co.
Milliner Wanted—No. 214 Fifth avenue.
Warehouse for Rent—Russell & Co.
Piano Wanted—Box 2200, this office.
Summer Boarding—Manard, this office.
Tea and Flour House—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Meeting—Union Lubric Oil Co.
New Pic Ks—S. A. Clarke & Co.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Stationery—Mellor, Harper & Co.
Window Caps—A. O. Kittridge & Co.
Piano Sales—H. Kleber & Bro.
Fiberine Plaster—Hale's.
Flour—19 Fifth avenue.
Flour—Jenkins & Bro.
Lecture and Musical Festival, May 18.
Dress Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Refining and Hose for Sale—Lecher, McKee & Co.
Great Silk Sale—Paul Hagus Hacke.
Caution—Simon Johnson.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Carriages—C. Wear & Co.
Carnerous & Dirsy's Minstrels.
Dry Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Iron—F. Sauer.
For Mayor—Joseph Leibler.
Sewing Machines—John Biggert & Son.
Drug and Merchandise Business—J. J. Reeder & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Homes for All—W. S. Howard.
Imported Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
Ebenezanic Recipe—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dilbridge & Son.
Furniture—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Coal Tar and Roofing Materials—W. B. Lupton & Co.
Statuettes—R. E. Burgess.
Boots and Gaiters—19 Fifth avenue.
Window Shades—164 Smithfield street.
Window Shades—Edward Forster.
Chain Pumps—R. E. Breed & Co.
New Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Gold Pens—S. A. Clarke & Co.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Stationery—Mellor, Harper & Co.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Kondd & Co.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Piano Covers—51 Fifth avenue.
Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company.
Tea—140 Smithfield street.
St. James Hotel—James J. Lanahan.
Orphans' Court Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Watches—J. McClintock.
Fusi Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Millinery Goods—Mesmerism, Fleishman & Co.
Teas and Coffees—114 Smithfield street
Law Books—James B. Dodge.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 12.—Another meeting of the creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was held last night. The committee reported that the best that could be done was to take one dollar in bonds and one dollar in bonds for each dollar of indebtedness, and so retire all the floating debt in this country, and thus enable Superintendent Stanton to pay off the parties pressing the road into bankruptcy. A large amount of stock and bonds was subscribed in this way to-day. A petition was also circulated and signed by representatives of half a million of the floating debt, requesting the dismissal of the suit in bankruptcy. The heavy rains of the past week will delay the completion of the road until the middle of next June.

THE NEW JERSEY LEASE—MEETING OF THE COMPANIES.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, 11th.]

The stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies held their annual meetings at Trenton yesterday. A larger number of stockholders were present than ever before on any similar occasion in the history of the Companies. The ostensible business of the meetings was the election of directors to serve the ensuing year—seven in the Camden and Amboy and nine in the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The present directors in both Companies were re-elected by very large majorities—the majority vote ranging from 18,000 to 25,000, and the minority vote from 7,000 downward. The only question at issue in this election was that of leasing or not leasing the works of the United Companies. Of the seven old, and now re-elected directors of the Camden and Amboy road, five are avowedly against leasing and two are in favor. Of the nine Delaware and Raritan Canal directors, two are against leasing and seven in favor, thus making a decisive majority of parties in the joint Boards seven against leasing and nine in favor. The following are the names of the Camden and Amboy directors: Wm. H. Gaffney, Benjamin Fish, Cantbridge Livingston, Asbbel Welch, Samuel Welsh, Charles Macalester and Wm. G. Cook. The following are the names of the directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company: Robert F. Stockton, John M. Read, Jr., John G. Stevens, Richard S. Conover, Wm. C. Shippen, Albert W. Marsier, John Jacob Astor, and G. Morris Dorrance. The directors of the New Jersey Railroad are largely in favor of the lease. There were three or four of the directors opposed of opponents of the lease voted for, but the candidates elected were voted for by pretty much all the friends of leasing. Almost a profound silence was devoted to the election. So far as the action of the day is an evidence of the sentiments of the stockholders on the question of leasing the united works, it is strongly in the affirmative; though as yet little is definitely known of the details of the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and nothing at all of the plan embodied in the new proposition made by the Reading Railroad Company, which latter in general terms proposes to take the Delaware and Raritan Canal on a perpetual lease, paying $750,500 per annum, and increasing the amount $100,000 per year until it shall reach $1,000,000 per annum, which sum is to be paid annually thereafter; and in case these terms are not agreed to, to take all the property of the United Companies, representing $35,000,000, nominal cost, to pay for such dividends yearly, and a bonus of $1,000,000. There was much doubt as to whether this conditional offer was better than the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Company, and quite a number, including among them some of the directors and most of the large shareholders, held somewhat whether paying more or less the matter of lease was not open to further negotiation by the committees of the two contracting parties, inasmuch as the contract at their last meeting was not agreed upon except on two or three points suggested by the committee of the united companies, and these were the next day accepted by the Pennsylvania railroad. This, it is held, concluded the bargain between the parties so far as the committees of the two Boards of Directors have connection with it, and to bring it now to them for with a new party, would be trifling if not dishonorable. After the result of the election was announced, Mr. Ashbel Welch, the President of the United Companies, replied to a call for information as to the proposed league, that it was not the province of the committee, not fully completed, and that it would be referred to the stockholders as soon as terms were agreed upon. Mr. Holme offered two resolutions, the first of which was to the effect that, in case it was determined to lease the works of the United Companies, that the fact should be fully advertised, thus widening the competition for their ownership. This was referred to the incoming Board. The second resolution requiring that when the lease shall be agreed upon that its contents shall be fully published, and at least twenty days' notice be given of the time and place of meeting for its approval by the stockholders. This was adopted. A third resolution, directing the organization of the companies large, cumbrous and expensive, and suggesting a reduction of the number of officers, was also referred to the incoming Board.

NARROW-GAUGE PROJECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A bill has passed the State Legislature incorporating the Philadelphia, Newtown and Paoli Narrow-Gauge Railroad. The capital stock is $200,000. The company are authorized to build a road of thirty-inch gauge from Philadelphia to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad near Steamboat station, in Chester county, passing through Upper Darby, Hareford, Maple, Newtown and Paoli.

An earnest movement for the building of a narrow gauge railway from Media to Chester, in Delaware county, following the line of Ridley creek, has just been developed.

Another narrow-gauge railroad will soon be constructed in Cambria county. It leaves at Bolle Mills station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in Blair county, and crosses the Allegheny Mountains through Bedford to Gap to a point on Cleaphid creek, in Somerset county. This road is designed to afford an outlet for the coal, lumber and iron resources of an important mountain district. It was surveyed and located under the direction of G. W. Domer as Engineer, and will be graded during the summer. The length of this branch road will be about twelve miles, and will serve as an additional feeder to the Central, and at the same time develop a country rich in minerals and timber, which has hitherto been almost inaccessible. The grading in some parts will be over one hundred feet to the mile. It is designed to begin work on this road in the course of a week or two, the final arrangements having been nearly completed to carry the enterprise right along.

The act incorporating the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railway Company, recently passed by the Legislature, makes the capital stock $500,000; confers the right to build the road "from the city of Lancaster to the city of Reading, with the privilege to construct branch railroads from the city of Lancaster to, or near any points or places on the Susquehanna river within the county of Lancaster, and across any railroad now constructed, or hereafter constructed at grade." The gauge is not to exceed four feet, and the construction of the main road is to be begun within three years.

Kate Manning, who had taken a homestead at North Platte, Nebraska, was murdered night before last. The murderer is supposed to be her brother.

CITY MATTERS.

Boy Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named William Spaniel, residing in West Pittsburgh, was drowned while playing on a raft. His parents reside in the borough on the line of the river, and about three o'clock his mother missed him, when she inquired of the neighbors, but none of them had seen him. She then heard he had been playing on the raft, and fearing that he might be drowned she rushed to the river, when her worst fears were realized. The boy had fallen into the river, and floated under a number of barges down the river some distance, when some workmen caught him in the water and drew to the shore. Every effort was made to save his life, but in vain, for he died in a few minutes. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains last evening, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

STRAW GOODS, straw goods, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

South Side Teachers' Institute.

The monthly meeting of this Institute was held in the East Birmingham School House, last evening. A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, presided. After prayer by Rev. G. G. Westfall, and song by Prof. Jones, and class, Miss Hollis, of the East Birmingham School, read a very interesting essay on the "Theory and Practice of Teaching Before Success. Dr. E. A. Wood read an able paper on "Popular Errors of the Healing Art."

The question "What Relation do the Common Schools sustain to the Commonwealths," was discussed by Rev. P. S. Davies, Profs. A. T. Douthett and A. Butti, and Dr. E. A. Wood.

After a song by the class, the Institute adjourned until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

SILK HATS, silk hats, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large or small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. tf

STRAW GOODS, straw goods, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon's matinee performance will consist of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," with little Nellie Irving, Miss Rickords, Mr. Gotthold, and others in the cast. In the evening "Lucretia Borgia" and "Dick Turpin and Tom King" form the bill. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bandman commence an engagement.

VARIETIES.—The matinee and evening entertainments at this house will be well worth seeing, fine programmes having been prepared for each.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels have appeared during the week to houses increasing in size nightly, the audiences being made up largely of our best people, who enjoy entertainments of this character when assured of their merit. We are pleased to be able to state that this troupe will remain another week, and that they will on Monday evening produce a local burlesque entitled "Uproar in the License Court."

Mr. Fred Du Bois, agent for Carncross & Dixey, left this morning for Cincinnati. We commend him to the press of that city as a courteous gentleman, who thoroughly understands his business, and fully appreciates the virtues of printers' ink.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS—At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Musical Taste.

As time passes on so the people in it advance in wealth, intelligence and refinement. The taste for music is rapidly increasing; no home is now complete without a piano or an organ. As the taste increases for music so does the demand for pianos and organs. This fact has brought about a good deal of rivalry among piano and organ manufacturers. It is a fact well known to our readers that every year adds new names to the already large list of Piano Manufacturers. It is also true that each maker claims his right to the honor of first premium. This humbuggery has been carried to such an extent in the United States that the American people have become aroused to this system of pill advertising and wholesale quackery. It is really astonishing the credulity of the people. The avidity with which they will swallow their inquiring pills. All that is required to make a first class piano is capital. Cash money will build large manufactories, secure the services of the most skilled workmen, will put the lumber yards and dry houses with the choicest timbers in the market, and last (thanks to the superiority pill money will secure the superiority pill recommendation from Signor Taylaland). And herein lies the most of the merit. Is not this an insult to the intelligence of the American people. Are Americans so void of taste and common sense that they are constrained from the *force of habit* to purchase the actual merits of the instrument, which can be ascertained only by a long term of years. Among the last class we name the justly celebrated Dunbam & Sons pianos, for sale by Hale, late of Hoffman & Hale, has secured the agency for the Dunbam & Sons pianos, and intends keeping a very large assortment constantly on hands at his warerooms, No. 29 Fifth avenue, over Sands & Reinemann's. Mr. Hale has started out on an entirely new principle to what has been the custom here for a long time. Mr. Hale proposes giving the entire benefit of his liberal profits to purchasers, and will allow no commissions to teachers. Mr. Hale, awake to the perils of the hour, and the wants of the people, offers great bargains to persons wanting pianos or organs. Mr. Hale, as well as selling cheap, is now prepared to sell pianos or organs on monthly payments. Any person wishing to purchase for cash, can get great bargains at his rooms. Call and examine Mr. Hale's fine stock. Mr. Hale offers a good substantial piano with all the improvements and a warrantee for seven years, for $225, cash or turner, for $290. Sent anywhere on ten days' trial, to be returned if not as represented. Call on Mr. Hale before purchasing elsewhere. He is alive to the wants of the people, and persons wanting a piano or an organ will do well to go to Hale's and select your instrument and *save the commission that is usually paid to teachers.* A teacher is never known to recommend *outside of the store* where they are in the habit of dealing.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS—At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

In this issue will be found the statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank. It indicates that the institution, although young, is in a prosperous condition, has a solid footing, and is under excellent management.

REV. DR. AND MRS. BOARDMAN, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Ward, of New Jersey, and others, will conduct the religious services in the Home, on Duquesne way, between Eighth and Ninth streets, on Sabbath, at nine o'clock A. M. and half-past seven P. M. All are invited.

SILK HATS, silk hats, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

ALLEGHENY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Tannery on Irwin Avenue Partially Destroyed—Loss $16,000—Insurance $10,000.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from a building on Irwin avenue, near Jackson street, occupied as a tannery by Kaye & Thomas & Sons. The building was two stories in height, and was of brick in front with a frame addition in the rear.

The fire was first discovered in the frame building, and spread so rapidly that when the fire department arrived the building was in a sheet of flame, and efforts were made to save the brick and brick building, which were partially successful. The engine house was saved, and also the bark shed, in which was stored upwards of ten thousand dollars worth of bark. A large amount of finished leather was destroyed, but the hides in the vats, and also all the stock and materials in the lower story of the front building were not damaged.

The entire loss will reach $16,000. The loss on the building is $8,000, stock $7,500 and machinery $500. The insurance is $10,000, distributed as follows: Cash, $1,500 on stock; Putman, of Hartford, $1,500 on stock; Lycoming, $5,000 on building and $500 on machinery; City, $1,500 on stock, and Penn, $1,000 on $3,500. Fire Marshal Butler investigated the fire and found that it originated from a defective flue in the frame building. He would suggest that parties who wish to secure their buildings from being destroyed by fire, should have cement plaster put in their premises, which would insure the building against fire from this source. As three-fourths of the fires originate from this cause, the matter is worthy of attention.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS—At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Accidents.

Last evening about six o'clock, as a passenger train on the West Penn Railroad was nearing the city, Eugene McGary, a boy about sixteen years of age attempted to jump on the train, but missed his footing and fell to the ground, narrowly escaping being run over. In falling, his head, the thigh struck against the corner of a tie, inflicting a deep gash. Unfortunately he was conveyed to the home at 226 Federal street, where he was attended by Dr. Buchanan. His injuries are of a very severe character, but the physician says there is no danger, if he has not sustained any internal injuries. The boy was engaged in learning the carpenter trade, and at the time of the accident was visiting home.

Yesterday G. Jahn, an employee in Miller's stone quarry, Butchers Run, had his leg broken by a stone falling upon it. Dr. Weintman reduced the fracture.

MENS AND BOYS' straw goods, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MENS AND BOYS'S STRAW GOODS—At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

MARRIED:

CASWALL—FRAZER—On Easter Tuesday, the 11th instant, at St. James' Church, Bothel, by the Rev. G. A. Chadwick, M. A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. John Speechley, M. A., the Rev. ROBERT CLARK CASWALL, M. A., Rector of Emporium, Pennsylvania, Diocese of Pittsburgh, to ELIZA, only daughter of the late Archdeacon Fraser, D. D., Vicar of Egremont, Wirral, to MADELINE JANE, only daughter of the late Rev. Kenneth Frazer, B. A., incumbent of Astley Bridge, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, and Chaplain in the Diocese of Chester to the late Archbishop Sumner.

Mr. Mr. Caswall has been called to the Rectorship of Emmanuel Church, Lower Allegheny, and will, as it is believed, accept the invitation. Meanwhile, the Rev. Dr. Page will continue to preach there every Sunday morning until the arrival of the new Rector, when the Doctor proposes to suspend his pulpit labors for six months or a year, in the hope that his health may thereby be completely re-established.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,050,535 64.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

RELIGIOUS.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH will be CLOSED TO-MORROW because of the Pastor's illness.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Rev. I. W. MCKEEVER, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10:30 A. M. sermon by W. COLLIER, D. D., of First Methodist Church, Allegheny.

Three o'clock, Funeral Sermon upon the death of Rev. WM. REEVES, D. D., by GEORGE BROWN, D. D., of Springfield, Ohio. 7:30 preaching by Dr. Brown.

The Seats are Free and Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. 8

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. W. W. HARMER, Pastor. Preaching MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and quarter before 8 o'clock, at ENGELMOR HALL, corner Federal and Sandusky streets, Allegheny. Free seats and a cordial welcome to all.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.

SATURDAY MATINEE.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
Mary Morgan, the Drunkard's Child...Little Nellie Irving.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 13, 1871, the powerful Historical Play of
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
To conclude with the stirring Drama of
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING,
The Terrors of the Road.
MONDAY, First Appearance, in a number of years, of the celebrated Artists, Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL BANDMAN.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2:30, the Glorious Saturday Matinee. TO-NIGHT, Double Saturday Night Show. Last Night of the sensation,
IRELAND'S FREEDOM!
Last Night of the Great Minstrels, the Female Minstrel Troupe. Last Night of the present Great Show. Monday Night, more New Stars.

APRON FESTIVAL.

The LADIES' HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION will hold a Festival at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
On the Afternoon and Evening of THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, for the Benefit of the Charity Patients in the Homeopathic Hospital, at which about
500 APRONS,
Of all Styles and Varieties, will be offered for disposal. Refreshments will consist of Ice Cream, Strawberries, etc.
ADMISSION.....10 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.
Great Star Troupe of the World,
In their Grand Ethiopian Soirees. Unequalled throughout the World. Representing to the public an entirely New Programme, as performed in this Company only.
Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle 50c; Reserved Seats in Parquette and Dress Circle 75c; Family Circle 35c; Gallery 25c. Reserved Seats 75c.
Box Office open for sale of Reserved Seats, from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. tf

A GRAND FAIR
FOR THE
Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AT CITY HALL,
AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT
FOR TWO WEEKS.
COMPANY "B," Captain McCLOSKEY, Irish Battalion, will drill at CITY HALL, in Full Uniform, this evening.
Music by St. Bridget's Cornet Band. tf.

LATEST BULLETIN FROM THE G. O. E. F. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE WAREHOUSE, NO 114 SMITHFIELD STREET.

6 lbs A coffee sugar for $1 00.
10 lbs Fair New Orleans sugar for $1 00.
8 lbs Light Demerara sugar for $1 00.
7½ lbs Crushed sugar for $1 00.

COFFEES.

4 lbs Fancy roasted Rio for $1 00.
4 lbs Choice roasted Rio for $1 00.
5 lbs Prime roasted Rio for $1 00.
2 lbs Old Government Java, roasted, for $1 00.
Mocha, Maracaibo, Laguayra, &c., always on hand.

TEAS.

Fine mixed tea, 60c.
Finest mixed tea, 80c.
Choice mixed tea, $1 00.
Fine Oolong, 60c.
Best Oolong, $1 00.
Fancy Oolong, $1 20.
Fine Japan, 80c; fancy ditto, $1 20.
Fine Y. Hyson, 80c; fancy do, $1 00.
Fine E. Breakfast, 80c; fancy do, $1 20.

GROCERIES.

Choice and of every variety, sold lower than elsewhere and delivered free to all parts of the city and vicinity. Families will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. No trouble to show goods and answer questions. Come and see us. 114 Smithfield street, Smith & Co.

DELIGHTED.

What The possessor of the popular Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. Why? On account of the many and difficult styles of work it accomplishes with so little trouble, and giving the best satisfaction. Call and see the machines at Beggert & Son's parlors, 116 Market street.

GREAT REDUCTION

In Teas. The Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company have reduced their prices. Call at 140 Smithfield street.

GO TO FOERSTER'S

For your window shades, store shades, wall papers, bordering, &c., &c. You can find anything you want in the line at his store, 151 Smithfield street.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Joseph Liebler, the popular and well known trunk manufacturer, has at the solicitations of his many friends announced his name as an independent candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Liebler has been strictly honorable in his dealings with the public, is a live, energetic man, liberal in his views, and liberal in his views, and will probably give the best of satisfaction should he succeed in securing the position.

A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANO,

With all the improvements, for $325, at Hale's Piano Warerooms, 29 Fifth avenue, over Sands & Reinemann's.

ADVANCING.

With a degree of pride we are pleased to note the success of Mr. J. McWilliams, Jr., watchmaker, at 25 Smithfield street. A year ago he opened a repairing shop for watches and fine musical instruments, and to-day he is doing a handsome and profitable jewelry business in connection with the repairing, which is an accomplished specialty with him. He